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GIOUS DEPARTMENT

siggled for the Boston RECORDER. SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF RIBLE SOCIETIES.

ing some of the most prominent respesting these important init will be most natural and conreat of the Societies separately, general, the order of time in

fittle, comparatively, had been e gratuitous distribution of the efore the establishment of the Foreign Bible Society, yet ble attempts had been made for & some happy effects had been These first claim our attention. the institutions here alluded to, for Promoting Christian Knowen called the Bartlett's Buildings olds a conspicuous place. This sas formed in 1698. Its plan emine objects : 1. The superintendsupport of Charity Schools in and the vicinity. -2. The disper-Mbles, Prayer Books, and Religious 3. The establishment and supschools and Missions abroad. Prethe formation of the British and Bible Society, this Society had he New-Testament in Arabic, the ble in the Manks language, † and ions of it in the Welch language. ogether with many English Bibles, ther distributed gratuitously, or

educed prices. ng was also done for the circuthe Scriptures by the Society for gation of the Gospel in Foreign This Society was established in sobject was the support of Schools ns; and, among other Religious is Missionaries were furnished les for gratuitous distribution air people

ociety in Scotland for Propagating Knowledge, established in 1709, ed, among other Religious Books, Scriptures; and had made a n of the latter into the Gaelic, the used in the Highlands of Scotland \$ 1, some French Catholics, " perpiety, and anxious for the salvation formed a Bible Society in Paris. ety was liberally supported both , and by persons of more moderes. It seems not to have been a lan to extend its operations beimits of the French dominions; these, its exertions were attendonsiderable effects. Within the ace of five years, its Managers had on of distributing, in Paris and vinces, three of the largest edihe New-Testament that had hithprinted in the French language. withstanding this Society comis existence with an aspect so flatnd promised so many blessings to which embosomed it, still, the neglect of its friends, or the tof its enemies, it has long since

30 was instituted the Society for Religious Knowledge among One means of accomplishing of this Society, was, the distribu-Holy Scriptures.

ly was formed in 1780, denomi-Bible Society. It was instituted the army and navy of Great and its object is to supply them Scriptures only. In 1802, the the of this Society had distributed esoldiers and sailors, 30,000 Bia considerable number of Tes-

lety for the Support and Encourof Sanday Schools, was formed in 13 Society, besides other books, ir Schools, and, indeed, the broughout England and Wales, gratuitous supply of Bibles and

er 1792, a Society was formed under the title of, The Associacountenancing Vice, and Pro-Knowledge and Practice of the leligion. This Society consistmation, of only three members; igh the exertions of these, at the of two years, the number had in-\$40; and, about the time that and Foreign Bible Society was had distributed among the poor 10,000 Bibles, and 12,000 Testhus acting as though the object, one of its early addresses, was a view, that no house or cabin in which there was a person who should be destitute of the Holy

tame year a Society was formed denominated, The French Bible the object of which was to pro-

2, these Schools contained upwards of

age of the Isle of Man.

ort with the general object of this that in 1710, an individual, and, Baron de Canstein, founded at Halle, with which was afterwards and the whole denominated, the Canstein Bible Institution. m its establishment to 1804, in ated Bibles and Testaments, to the millions of copies; of which, by ome thousands had been gratuialed among the poor.

mote the dissemination of the Scriptures | in France. The operations of the Society were, at first, promising; but the revoluionary war in France, soon suspended them, occasioned many embarrassments, and procured, finally, the loss of a part of its funds. After the revolution, the state of the French Republic was such as to forbid the hope of accomplishing the object of the Society. The remaining funds were, therefore, appropriated to purchase 2,000 copies of the Bible, which were to be distributed among the poor Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, & the Society dissolved.

The exertions of these Societies, all of which, except one were established in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireand, constituted, 16 years ago, nearly all the means which had been used, in modern times, for the gratuitous distribution of the Holy Scriptures. These exertions were, indeed, considerable; and, doubtless, through them, many hearts were made joyful by the Word of Life. But still they were, by no means, adequate to the wants of those who were destitute of the Bible, and unable to obtain it. Indeed, in respect to some parts of Scotland and Ireland, and particularly in respect to Wales, these rays of Divine Light were barely sufficient to discover to the people the gloomy darkness in which they were enveloped. In addition, however, to the other happy effects which resulted from this sparing distribution of the Scriptures, it is pleasing to mention that, wherever but a few copies were circulated, so far as this was known, a general anxiety was excited to obtain the Bible. Many pressing applications were made to the Societies above mentioned, which, from the limited means of these Societies, were, necessarily unavailing. These abortive attempts turned the attention of a few to enquire whether there could not be devised some plan, which would meet, in some measure, the exigencies of the case. These remarks are particularly applicable to Wales. After various disappointments, at length, in Dec. 1802, a Mr. Charles, a native of the Principality, and Minister of the Established Church, who had spent considerable time as an itinerating preacher in Wales, was in London. Being deeply affeeted in view of the destitute situation of his countrymen in respect to the Bible, and having witnessed so many failures in attempts to supply them, he proposed a contribution in aid of a plan for printing and

This proposition was first made to a few individuals. A few days after, at a meeting of the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, Mr. Tarn, the present Assistant Secretary and Accountant to the British and Foreign Bible Society, introduced the subject of the proposed contribution to the notice of that respectable body. This gave Mr. Charles, who was present, an opportunity of further explaining the object, and describing the extreme want of Welch Bibles; and, on closing his remarks, he urged, with much earnestnes, the necessity resorting, in that painful extremity, to

distributing the Scriptures among them.

new and extraordinary means. The proposition of Mr. Charles, together with his remarks, gave rise to a conversation of some length; in course of which the Rev. Mr. Hughes, a Baptist minister, and one of the present Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, suggested that, as Wales was not the only part of the kingdom in which such a want of Bibles as had been described might be supposed to prevall, it would be desirable to take such steps as might be likely to excite, in the minds of the public, an attention to a general dispersion of the Scriptures. This suggestion was received with much approbation by the gentlemen to whom it was made; and to this we are to trace the dawn of those measures, which, expanding with time and progressive discussion, issued, at length, in the proposal and formation of the British and Foreign

Bible Society. The gentlemen present requested Mr. Hughes to prepare an Address on the subject which he had suggested: in which they proposed that he should exhibit, in a more digested form, the substance of his observations at that meeting, together with such other reasons and facts in favor of the plan as might occur to him; in order that the object, if, on a revision of the arguments in its favor, it should appear practicable and important, might, by the circulation of the Address, be regularly submitted to the public consideration.

In the mean time the contemplated undertaking was made known to some persons of distinguished piety and philanthropy. Among these were Messrs. Wilberforce and Grant, both of whom used their exertions to facilitate its introduction to public acceptance. The Rev. Mr. Steinkopff also, at present a Secretary of the Society, was active in promoting the design during a journey, which, about this time, he made on the continent : particularly he made it an object to inquire as to the want of the Scriptures in the places which he visited. Similar inquiries were likewise made respecting various parts of the kingdom : and, in general, means were taken to collect information on the subjects which were deemed important to be un-derstood in view of the plan now about to

be put in operation. In May 1803, Mr. Hughes presented the Address which, at the meeting of the Tract | contrary torrent.

Committee, he had been requested to prepare. The address appeared under the following title, THE EXCELLENCE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, AN ARGUMENT FOR THEIR MORE GENERAL DISPERSION. Replete with information and sound argument, copies of this Address, being circulated, prepared the way for proceedings of greater publicity and decision.

After the object had been contemplated in its various attitudes, the general plan digested and matured, arrangements were made for a public meeting. This meeting was held in London, or the 7th of March, 1804. Granville Sharp, Esq. was called to the chair. The business of the day was brought forward by Robert Cowie, Esq. He was followed by a number of gentlemen successively, who felt most deeply interested in the object for which they had met -They explained the nature and design of the projected Society; insisted much on its necessity; and by overwhelming arguments, urged the importance of its immediate establishment. This meeting closed with the formation of that illustrious Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society-an institution, whose general influence has already blessed the world; and whose benign effects will, doubtless, exist through the ages of eternity.

The object of this Society is simple and sublime. The sole and exclusive purpose is declared to be that of promoting the circulation of the Scriptures in the principal

living languages. The plan on which the Society is founded, is this: Each subscriber of one guinea annually, is a Member. Each subscriber of twenty pounds at one time, is a Member for life. Each subscriber of five guineas annually, is a Governor; and each of fifty pounds at one time, a Governor for life.-Governors have a right to vote at all meetings of the Committee who manage the concerns of the Society. This Committee, exclusive of the Officers of the Society, who are members, ex-officio, consists of thirty-six Laymen. Six of this Committee are to be foreigners, resident in London, or its vicinity. Fifteen are to be members of the Episcopal Church; and the other fifteen, members of churches of other denominations. Every clergyman, of whatever denomination, if a Member of the Society, has a right to vote in all meetings of the Committee; except that no person has this right, or a right to vote at all, who receives any compensation for his services in the business of the Society. The annual meetings of the Society are held on the first

Wednesday in May; and the meetings of

the Committee, on the first Monday in eve-

ry month. (To be continued.)

From the (London) Evangelical Magazine. The Geneva Catechism; entitled, Catechism, or Instruction in the Christian Religion. Prepared by the Pastors of Geneva, for the use of the Swiss and French Protestant Churches. Translated from the French of the New Edition.

1814. 12mo. 4s. Departure from the truth as it is in Jesus is generally a gradual process, in individual characters; but always so in communities. A metancholy instance of this is exhibited in the history of the Church of Geneva, during the last hundred years. For a century and a half after the reformation, purity of evangelical doctrine was maintained, and flourished: and, if we may judge from the practical writings, and the serious and affectionate tone of the doctrinal works of the Genevese, during that period, we may reasonably conclude, that there was a happy degree of genuine and flourishing religion. But early in the eighteenth century, a mournful change was gradually effected; and during the latter half of that century, out of the numerous volumes of sermons and other religious books published by the divines of Geneva, scarcely any recognize the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel ; but, almost without an exception, they turn on the philosophy of morals, the external evidences of revelation, and the ordinary duties of social life. Many of them have scarcely a tinge of personal religion. The consequences have been what was to be expected. Christianity cannot live upon external evidences. Though M. Vernet and others exhibited moral demonstrations of the divine origin and certainty of revelation, their able reasonings supplied new instances of the inefficacy of a religious system, when its animating soul is departed. Infidelity gained rapid ground, and gathered triumphs even in the pulpit and the university. Examples are alledged of certain advocates for the new divinity. who were in the habit of saying, Let us make our hearers good and virtuous first,& then we will try to make them Christians.

About 1778, M. Vernet, in an academical thesis, at which he presided in his quality of Professor of Theology, openly maintained and defended Arianism. Since that time, Arianism and Socinianism, not honorably professed, but meanly and disingenuously disguised, have had possession of the public mind in Geneva. A very small number of the ministers have borne a feeble discouraged, and despised testimony to the doctrines of the Gospel : but, popularity and fashion, ecclesiastical power and academical influence, have swelled the

For many years the pastors and professors of Geneva have been in the habit of retouching and mode rnizing the version of the Scriptures in use among the Protestant Churches of France and Switzerland. The original basis of that Version was the translation of Olivetan, revised by Calvin: but, by the system of perpetual meddling, though it has certainly been improved in many respects, and some difficult passages, have been fortified against deistical objections, it has been frittered and spread out into a tame, verbose, paraphrastic representation of the originals. The last revision was in 1805. Into the text of this, the editors introduced some of the various readings which sober criticism had established: but they also violated critical integrity by adopting modes of rendering particular passages, which were at best dubious and contestable, and which have been devised to diminish or conceal the manifest opposition of those sexts to the Socinian

The Catechism of the elder Ostervald had long been in general use among the Swiss and French Protestants, a work which supplanted the old Catechism by Calvin, and which was cold and evasive on the most essential truths which respect the way of acceptance with God, and the nature and necessity of experimental religion. But, of late, the pastors of Geneva have discovered, that even Ostervald was too orthodox for them : and therefore they have compiled a larger Catechism, a translation of which is the book in our bands, and an abridgment of it, entitled Petit Catechisme a l'Usage des Commencans.

These Catechisms consist of Three Parts: I. An abridgment of the Sacred History.' Of this portion we may say, that it is executed with a mediocrity which does not place it on a level with the compendiums of Mrs. Trimmer, Mr. Sellon, and many other English writers; & which renders it far inferior to Dr. Watts's and Miss Neale's well-known works on the Scripture History. It must, however, be recollected, that this Abstract is much smaller, being comprised in only 43 pages; so that a strict comparison cannot be made: but we may fairly put it in competition with Dr. Watts's 'Historical Catechism for Children: and the Genevese work makes a very poor figure in the comparison. Part II. is 'On the Truths of the Christian Religion.' After three Introductory Sections, this takes up and follows the order of the formulary, called the Apostles' Creed .-The dull and meagre poverty of this doctrinal portion furnishes a striking contrast to the fulness, the richness, the affectionate liveliness of the Holy Scriptures; and to those qualities as they appear, in an inferior truth which is drawn fairly from that heavenly fountain. As we might expect, the unity of God is established, without the least allusion to the Trinity in that Unity. The style of sentiment is purposely made so guarded and negative, that little of positive assertion can be selected which any Christian would reject; while the suppression of the most momentous truths is so palpable as to excite strong feelings of disgust; and the manner of expression, in reference even to acknowledged truth, is often such as must lead to most erroneous associations of ideas. Pelagianism and low Arianism are the characters of the theology here inculcated. Part III. is 'On the Duties of the Christian Religion,' and nearly follows the order of the Decalogue. This is, in our opinion, the best part of the work, and the most capable of being converted to an useful purpose : but, with all the approbation that we can give it, we cannot but be struck with its vacuity of that DIVINE PRINCIPLE, without which the dry bones will never live. Even as a catalogue of sins and duties, it is as much inferior in comprehensiveness, truth, and energy, to the exposition of the commandments given in the Assembly's Larger Catechism, as it is superior in length of wordiness to that admirable compendium. Not only is it dead in respect of animating principle, and feeble in many of its details, but it pays a temporizing homage to fashion and worldly conveniency. We have painfully seen the streets of Geneva and its beautiful vicinage crowded with groups of gaiety on the Lord's Day after three o'clock, when the third and last sermon closes :\* and we have witnessed the chess and back-gammen boards brought out, in the family of one of the most respectable of the clergy, on a Lord's Day evening. Now, the Sections on the FourthCommandment, and on Temperance in Pleasures, are made so moderate as to afford no disquiet on these

What then is this Geneva Catechism good for? Without prejudice or exaggeration, we think that justice will answer, . It is neither fit for the land, nor yet for the dunghill; but men castit out.' Luke xiv. 35.

Before dismissing this article, we shall

add a few words on the causes, the extent,

. The hours of public worship at Geneva are seven, nine, and two. The service at each time rarely exceeds an hour. There is also a Catechetical Exercise at four. The display of Sabbath-breaking is certainly not greater than is witnessed in the parks, roads, and fields, about London, on in the parks, roads, and fields, about London, on fine Sundays in summer; but unhappily we have other evidence that the practice at Geneva is far more general, and is sanctioned by the conduct of the ministers, and of the most respectable fa-

and the present appearances, of the apostacy which has marked the more recent history of the once eminentChurch of Geneva. Many have attributed this evil to the in-

fluence of the manners and literature of France during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. followed by the horrid profilgacy of the court and government of the Regent Duke of Orleans, and the continuation of the same causes under Louis XV. Undoubtedly these circumstances had a great and most pestilential effect on the States which lie on the French frontier : but we apprehend that they operated as accelerating forces, not as primary causes, of a ruin which had already begun. Many other circumstances had, in like manner, a secondary influence in furthering the moral mischief. But, to our full conviction, the first and principal cause lav in a practice which has been the bane of religion in every country upon earth; which has accomplished the spiritual death and desolation of innumerable churches, of which even in our own most enlightened land, our pious fathers were little aware; which is a worm at the root of every established church in the world, and towards which dissenting denominations, as well as establishments, have always a secret but pressing and powerful tendency. What, then, is this deep-seated, inwardly-working, ever active, and awfully-form idable spring of evil? O! that our feeble voice may contribute to strengthen that guard, which the intelligence and scriptural picty of thousands among us have already erected against it ! It is the fond DESIGNATION, by pious parents, and especially ministers. OF THEIR OWN CHILDREN to the work of the ministry, from birth, from infancy, or in any way before the MOST DECIDED evidences appear of regenerating and sanctifying grace. This has been the hydra of Apollyon: this has been the abomination which maketh desolate. A tendency to this is deeply implanted in the weaknesses of our fallen nature. O! ye churches of Jesus; ye thoughtful and faithful ministers ; ye tutors and directors of academies ; ever keep this warning impearled in the tablet of your hearts, that there is no greater curse to a professing people than an unconverted ministry! The great Reformers throughout Europe were not fully aware of this. Even the Puritans and Nonconformists saw the danger but imperfectly. In their days it had scarcely shewn itself. It required several generaits dangerous faculties. But the last century has uncovered the monster; and great will be our guilt, if we betray the ark of God to be again polluted by it.

The Genevese church closed the sevenenth century, rejoic truth and grace, as held forth by the labors and writings of Francis Turettini\* and Benedict Pictet. It may be not an unwelcome interruption to our readers to be informed, that many years ago, those two distinguished families were by marriage made one, and that the united name of Pictet-Turrettini now designates the family which is among the most exalted in Geneva for opulence and honor, for literature and science: and shall we not indulge a hope that, to their other claims on the respect of their fellow-citizens and the world, the representatives of that estimable house will add the revival of the Christian godliness of their eminent ancestors?

John Alphonsus Turretini, the son of Francis, after a noble education, became one of the ministers of Geneva in 1694. when he was 23 years of age. In 1699, he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History; in 1701, Rector of the Academy, which more properly should be called an University; and, in 1705, Professor of Theology. He was a man of exquisite learning and profound sagacity. His talents, his polished manners, his winning eloquence, and the powers of his ample fortune, gave him a wonderful command over the admiration and obsequious devotedness of his fellow-citizens. With such a preeminent influence, what good might he not have effected? But we fear that he was one of the many examples of the fatal mistake of a fond father.

Francis Turrettini died when his son was only 16. Alphonsus labored all his life to sap the foundations of the genuine gospel, and to introduce the theology of Tillotson, Locke, and Limborch. In these endeavors he found zealous coadjutors in J. F. Ostervald, the author of the Catechism before mentioned, and of the weil-known Reflections on each chapter of the Bible; and Werenfels, of Basle. The latter was a very superior man, for both talents and attainments; and he wrote well on the rights of conscience, and the liberty of private judgment; and on many other subjects, in which vital religion made not a component part. This triumvirate, for so they were actually called at the time, succeeded too well in bringing in the desolating flood of

Arminian sentiments and Arian tendencies. Alphonsus Turrettini died in 1737. Soon the effects of his operations manifested themselves in ways which, we trust, could he have foreseen them, would have filled him with horror. A few years after, the arch demon of infidelity, Voltaire, fixed his

Not Turrettin, as commonly supposed in England. The family was originally Italian, and sought refuge at Geneva from Popush persecution in the 16th contury.

residence at Ferney, a pleasant walk from Geneva. In his letters to D'Alembert we find him boasting, that the pastors of Geneva were in the habit of visiting him, and of sending their wives and daughters to see the plays acted at his mansion; that in Calvin's own town there were now none but a few beggarly wretches who believed in the Divinity of Christ; that their religious system only professed respect for Jesus Christ; and that the triumph of himself and his infide! party was almost complete. In the great French Encyclopedie, D'Alembert posted the Genevese pastors as Sociaians. They, with M. Vernet at their head, attempted a vindication; which only added to the gratification of the laughing infidels. Rousseau, their own countryman, and whose jealous enmity against Voltiare would have made him glad to have taken up the defence of the pastors, had they been defensible, poured forth his eloquent censures upon them, for their evasive and ambiguous disavowal.

Such was the state of things between 1750 and 1760. From that time the course of deterioration has been what we have described at the beginning of this article; and infidelity and immorality have made a progress answerable to the advantages which Arianism and Socinianism had provided for them.

The extent of this moral ruin has been wide. The Reformed Churches in France and Switzerland, and their branches in England, Holland, and Germany, have participated in the injury; as the chief supply of pastors to all these has been from Geneva and Lausanne. Happily, within the last few years, a reaction has begun to display itself. Many of the churches in France have been unwilling to receive Genevese pastors; and they have labored to advance their own College of MONTAUBAN be a better spring of supply. Some truly excellent men, devotedly attached to the grace and holiness of the Gospel, are presiding there; as our readers have been gratified, we doubt not, with the interesting

account in our last number. In Geneva itself, within the present year a great agitation has taken place. A holy seed has always remained there; the few and discouraged reliques of former days. A small number of the pastors, candidates for the ministry, and students, have lately been animated to assert the truths and the authority of sc. iptural religion. Opposition, menaces, profane songs, vile talsehoods in the newspapers, and the persecution of privations, expulsions, and injuries, have been put into strenuous action against them. A considerable number have thought it their indispensable duty to dissent from the Establishment, and to form a separate church on Congregational principles. They have, according to our information, proceeded with caution and Christian charity. as well as with faithfulness and zeal. The number of church-members, when our last accounts came away in October, was 25. A pious and well-educated French minister preaches, and we suppose administers the sacraments, to this infant church. The violent opposition made to them has provented them from being able to obtain any large room or other suitable place for

worship; but they are assured that, if they

had a place to admit numerous hearers

they would immediately have a congrega-

several hundreds. For this handful of disciples, and for those who yet continue in the Genevan Church, and hold fast the truth as it is in Jesus, our prayers are offered up to the Divine Majesty, that they may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God that peace may be within their walls, and prosperity within their palaces. Independently of all those considerations which endear the memory of Geneva to Christians & Protestants, it is a station of immense importance for the labors of Evangelical benevolence. France, Switzerland, and Italy lie at its very gates. If the gospel flourished there in its purity & living power, the most valuable facilities would be obtained for diffusing the Holy Scriptures, and other means of Divine light, in the regions around. Notwithstanding the watchful jealousy, enmity, and bigotry of the re-animated Popish power in Savoy, the Republic of le Vallais, and Piedmont, a focus of light and holiness at Geneva would direct a constant and successful agency for the noblest good in those benighted regions.
[Evangelical Mag. Jan. 1818.

## Late Religious Intelligence.

By the ship Milo, arrived from Liverpool, or Wednesday, we received our London Magazines for March last, from which we make the following selections.

In our preceding columns is a Review, exhibiting the state of Religion in Genera; in connection with which, the following intelligence from that city, is peculiarly interesting, as giving a singular exhibition of the liberality of Socinianism

#### From the Evangelical Magazine, March, 1818. PERSECUTION.

The spirit of opposition to those who have embraced Evangelical sentiments in Geneva, which has been long manifested by the ministers of that Canton, and which has publicly calumniated the orthodox ministers, and their hearers, in the journals of the continent, has now assumed a more shameful and violent form. The following letter is written by a French minister, who was invited by the pious people inGeneva, to preach and administer to them the ordinances of Christ, as a Christian Church.

Geneva, Jan. 22, 1818. On the 16th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. the Lieutenant de Police sent to summon me to an interview. He told me that La Chambre des E'trangers had ordered me to leave Geneva. I inquired the reasons of their determination. 'You shall not know the rersons (said he ;) we are masters here! I replied Unless I see that some just law,

human or Divine, requires my departure, I cannot go.' 'What, Sir, (said he) will you refuse to comply with the order? My conscience obliges me so to do.'-Then we shall find means to enforce obedience.'

Having left his house, I went into two places and preached, and on returning home at 9 o'clock, found the following note

I would have wished, Str, as I informed you, to allow you time to settle your affairs, before your departure. But the positive manner in which you have refused to go till you had motives assigned to you, which might have your own approbation, does not permit me to follow my first design. I now, Sir, give you positive orders to leave this Canton within 24 hours.'

I have all along intended to resist any tyrannical attempts to prevent me from preaching the Gospel in this city. When the occasion arrived, I was much agitated. I spent till 2 o'clock in the morning in reading the word of God, and in prayer .-After many reflections and supplications, I resolved to write to the Lieutenant. The next morning some of my friends would have dissuaded me, but I thought it my duty to send the following letter:

To M. Le Conseiller d'Etat Lieut. de Police of the Republic & Canton of Geneva. " Sin,- The persons with whom I am connected, and my own conscience, bear me testimony that all I have done, since I came to Geneva, has been to preach the word of God; to exhort children to obedience, men to temperance, the aged to patience, the dying to hope for the bliss of beaven, and all to faith in Christ. Then, it is only for this conduct that you wish to banish me; and it is for this reason that you are determined to conceal from me the motives for my expulsion. Your order, Sir, is expressed in the 4th chapter of the Acts, 18th verse-my answer is in the 19th-It is this, ' Whether it be right in the sight of God, to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ve.'-

Now, Sir, with that calmness which God may give me, I am disposed to wait the dispensations of his providence. If by force I am compelled to leave, without the gates of the city, I shall shake off the dust of my feet, as a testimony against the persecutors. I shall do this, not in any feeling of hatred or vengeance, but in obedience to the divine command, Matt. x. 14, 15; and as it is said, 'It shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the day of judgment, than for such a city,' I shall pray for it, and especially, I shall pray for the principals and the agents in the persecution. May God give them salvation !

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. On the 18th, Sunday morning, at 5 o' clock, the gendarmes entered my dwelling, but I had not slept there. I preached on Acts xx. 26. 'The zeal of many is increased.'-Daily in the prayer-room, and from house to house, we cease not to teach and preach Jesus. Many respectable persons of the town, who do not belong to our church, take part with us.—Some persons imagine I am very unhappy, but God be praised that I have the power to rejoice in tribulation. Pray for us, and for the cause of our Lord. Yours, &c. &c.

We are glad to hear of the formation of a Protestant Evangelical Church at Geneva, on the plan of the Congregational Churches in England. This measure seems to have been occasioned by the violent hostility which most of the pastors of Geneva have manifested towards Evangelical religion. Mr. Haldane, of Scotland, was some time ago in that city, and had much conversation with some of the students. The Socinian clergy were so offended, as to forbid this intercourse; some of the students, however, persevered, and were disgraced. These young men were glad on the arrival of Mr. Drummond to avail themselves of his protection. The clergy, more and more enraged, published on May 3, 1817, a resolution to exact from all candidates for the ministry promises to refrain from asserting any opinions on the divinity of Christ, original sin, predestination, &c .- in short, they resolved, in effect, to suppress by authority, the preaching of the cross. In spite, however, of all opposition, a Church has been formed on the basis of the Gospel, and the acknowledgment of Christ only as the head of the church, having no other laws. than his word, and having recourse to no other power to enforce those laws, than the power of the Holy Spirit.'

# MISSION AT MADRAS.

A Letter to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, from Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, dated Madras, March 25,1817, conveys much encouraging information.

My Dear Sir,-We have much to communicate-much that will afford, we trust, creat satisfaction and encouragement to the Committee, and all the friends of the Society. Every where at every Station, we seem to be prospering. In Madras, Mr. Rhenius is going on with unabated zeal, and I think with great judgment. His attention seems ever awake to observe the progress and effect of the systems of education which we adopt, and of his Wednesday evening lecture and public preaching; to hear and improve on the remarks of the natives round him, respecting the mission in its several parts; and to watch openings of providence for the extension of it, especially by readers and schools. The consequence is, that our sphere is enlarging very widely; so that we are obliged to cry out loudly for Money! Money!-Missionaries! Missionaries!

Mri Rhenius, remember, is quite alone; and the business that he has to do in the course of the day of superintending and giving his portion of teaching in the schools receiving visitors who call on him for religious instruction, studying languages, translating and preaching, together with a

lishment, now including four schools in as many different places, is so great, that it is surprising how he gets through so much as he does, and, in justice to him it must be added, so well. Pray, my dear Sir, endeavor to send him belp. Here is a very fine field for any one who would be doing much for the Lord, in propagating the saving knowledge of His grace to the heathen -a fine field, both in extent and in encouraging prospects. I trust that Mr. Corrie, will bring some missionaries with him ; if not actually directed to Madras, yet, at least disposable generally at discretion, according to circumstances. Then shall I have no fear of our proportion.

#### New Native Teachers.

You will hear with great pleasure, of the raising up of three other valuable native. instruments for us, besides our reader Christian-of three native christians, who have been giving themselves to the service of the Lord among their countrymen, in laboring to communicate christian knowledge, and to introduce christian education, for the gospel's ownsake, and for the souls of their kindred and nation, with great zeal, in the most disinterested manner, without patrons, but not without an evident divine olessing :- Sandappen, to the north of Madras, about twenty or thirty miles distant; Appavoo, to the westward, through a considerable circuit; and athird, Jacob Joseph at Cannanore, on the western coast.

The history of Mr. Rhenius's acquaintance with Sandappen and Appavoo, I send you in his own words, in two letters to me; together with our reader Christian's Report of his visit to the schools formed, at the Society's charge, by Sandappen, and to the villages around. You will receive also a letter from Sandappen to Mr. Rhenius, and three petitions for schools, which you will read with delight. To these succeed three most interesting letters from Appa-

voo to Mr. Rhenius. I scarcely need to be particular in directing your attention to these communications. You will see in a moment, and feel with us their great importance. Look to these two men, as they are before you, in their own letters. See what they are doing-opening a way into desarts, and setting up lights and landmarks for many, as we trust, to come after them! and see how favorably they are received, with the gospel in their hands! Consider, then, that neither of these, nor of him at Cannanore ( of whom more by and bye,) can it be said, that they have been bribed or flattered into what they are, or profess to be; and say, may we not hail them as gifts from the Lord; and the opportunities given to us, through them, for extending our missionary labors, as calls in providence to be improved with diligence? So we regard them, and trust that you will do the same; and that every friend who contributes to the funds of the Society, will see in them some recompence of their bounty, and an encouragement to persevere in it, from the assurance which they warrant, that he is not spending his money in vain, but that it is accepted, and

shall be blessed of God. In the communication from the Rev. F. Spring, chaplain at Tellicherry, you have all that we yet know of the native christian preacher at Cannanore. Baptiste, whom also he particularly mentions, is a somewhat interesting character. He was originally a Protestant; and was drawn into the Roman Church, by marrying a young woman of that perstasion, but soon repented it; and, after much remorse, and some vain attempts to get himself restored formally to the Protestant church, succeeded at length, on Mr. Spring's appointment to the chaplaincy at Tellicherry; who on grounds which subsequent close observation of him have abundantly justified, received him into his congregation, and is become his friend and protector. We have now engaged him as one of the Society's schoolmasters? recommending, however, to Mr. Spring, to consider well, if he may not perhaps be more profitably employed at Allepie

## Military Missionary.

Mr. Loveless and the other brethren at Madras mention the following pleasing instance of the good effects of instruction among the natives 4

'A young man, a member of the church was called on duty 3 or 400 miles up the the country, and feeling the love of Christ shed abroad in his heart, and being able to converse in four languages, he began to unfold the riches of Jehovah's mercy, and tell the people of the way of salvation. Many books were distributed by him, and a great number of brother Hand's Tracts in the Canara language. In every town or village where he stops, he collects the people, who quickly come to hear the white man-when assembled, he tells them of the true God, &c. &c. The people in general are delighted with him, and some of them ask him to give them a prayer, that they may know how to pray in the name of a Mediator. Brother Hands, speaks highly of him as an active man of God, and says, he is completely preparing the way for missionaries.'

## MISSION TO IRKUTSK.

IN SIBERIA. Letters lately received from Russia afford great encouragement with regard to the commencement of this arduous mission. Messrs. Stallybrass and Rahmn have been greatly assisted by the counsel and influence of Drs. Pinkerton and Paterson, by whom they have been introduced to his Excellency Mr. Papoff, and have obtained the patronage of the Emperor, through the good offices of Prince Galitzin, the zealous

promoter of every good work.

A respectful letter from our missionaries to the Prince, was translated by Mr. Papoff into Russ, and forwarded to Moscow, where the Court then was. Soon afgeneral care of the whole Mission Estabe ter which, Mr. Papoff, who had proceeded

to Moscow, wrote to the following effect to | hundred and fifty white persons; and if Dr. Paterson :-

I have only time to tell you, that the Emperor has graciously agreed to every thing which concerns our friends, Mr. Rahmn and Mr. Stallybrass. Letters of recommendation will be sent every where; a courier will accompany them to Irkutsk, for which purpose the Prince (Galitzin) writes to the Minister of the Interior : you must present them to him, and inform him when they will commence their journey, and what more is necessary for them. I mentoned also in my letter to his Excellency, that when they arrive at Moscow, they must wait on the Prince immediately, who will present them to the Emperor, who is willing to make their acquaintance. God, the Almighty, to whose honor they devote their lives and services, shews openly his protection for their undertaking. Make to them both, as also to their dear partners, my best comployments. I greatly wish to see them once more in their passage thro' Moscow.'

In another letter, he says, 'His Imperial Majesty, as well as Prince Galitzin, takes a deep interest in our friends, and in the mission which they are about to undertake."

A letter has been sent to Dr. Paterson, for us to present to the Governor General of Siberia, who resides here, requesting to write letters to the Governors, of Tobolsk, Torsk, and Irkutsk, desiring them to render us every facility in travelling through the Provinces, and to render our undertaking as easy as possible.

We believe that these missionaries left St. Petersburgh on the 3d of January. They earnestly desire the prayers of their friends. The journey from St Petersburgh to Irkutsk is said be more than three thousand miles, which they expected to travel over the frozen snow.

## JEWS IN HOLLAND.

Extract from a letter received from a Clergyman in Scotland.

The son of Dr. Ross, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, has been on the continent with his tutor lately. The following is an extract from his journal:

"Some gentlemen in the passage boat between Amsterdam and Utrecht, happened to meet with several Jews. The weather was then very unfavorable, (it was just before harvest,) and this formed the subject of their conversation. One of the Jews observed, that it was a judgment upon the Christians for their disrespect to the Messiah, the Saviour of the world -'And what do you care about the Messiah.' said one of the gentlemen, are not you Jews?' 'Yes,' replied the other, 'but we believe as firmly in Christ as most Christians do. We have been long separated from the synagogue, and meet by ourselves to read the New Testament, and pray to JesusChrist; our numbers are very considerable in Amsterdam.' 'But why,' asked the gentleman, 'do you not come forward and join the Christians at once?' 'Sir,' replied the Jew, 'your practice and profession are so much at variance, that we think we are better by ourselves '- Bantist Mag.

## REVIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Christian Messenger. An account of the late Revival of Religion on Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore.

DEAR SIR,-As you have expressed a desire that an account of our gracious visitation, should occupy a place in your Christian Messenger, and as I am persuaded that it will be deeply interesting to the friends of our Immanuel, to hear of the triumphs of his cross, I submit the following com-

munication, to be disposed of as you may see proper.

We rejoice to testify, of the recent displays of
the great Head of the Church, in our favor. Upon this part of his moral vineyard ; (which for many years has been favored with refreshing showers from the Divine Presence,) He has been pleased to pour forth floods of living waters ; so that hundreds who were ready to perish, have received of his fulness; and rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

It is important, however, that it should be known, that this amazing revelation of goodness and mercy, was in answer to the prayers of God's elect. It was proposed to the society, early in the month of Sept. last, that all who felt disposed to practice the much neglected duty of fasting, ould meet in the church on Friday, at a stated hour, to implore the divine blessing. Many of the faithful complied with this proposal, without hesitation. Those meetings were peculiarly solemn. Many prayers and tears were offered up to God, for the displays of divine and saving influ-ence. Those importunate efforts were not in vain. The Holy Spirit, with his efficient energies, was sent upon a great many. The congregations that attended public worship, though crowded, were unusually attentive; while a death-like solemnity appeared to pervade every anxious coun-In the early part of Dec. awakening influence began to terminate in repentance to-ward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, with some. But this was only like the drops that pre-cede a copious shower. It was not, however, until the last day of the year 1817, at night, that we witnessed the great power of God, to salvation. On that ever memorable occasion, the church was on that ever memorable occasion, the church was crowded. After preaching, it was proposed, that all who had determined to forsake their sins in future, and serve God in spirit and in truth, should publicly declare it, by rising from their seats. We suppose that more than five hundred on that ocsuppose that more than five hundred on that occasion, avowed their determination to be on the
Lord's side, by rising. All this was done with
perfect order and decorum. After which, numbers crowded to the altar, and threw themselves
dewn before God, to implore his covenanted mercy. Many of whom, we believe, were made the
subjects of his saving grace. From that period our
church was opened for public worship every evening, except Saturday, for more than six weeks;
during which time happy hundreds were pressing
into the kingdom. It was truly interesting, (white
there would be from sixty to eighty persons, of
different sexes and ages, prostrated before God,
crying for mercy,) to see many of them rising with
all the marks of heavenly transport, declaring the
great things that God, for Christ's sake, had done
for them. Under these circumstances many, like
the publican, were smiting their breasts, and with
cries and tears, were solemnly appealing to the cries and tears, were solemnly appealing to the mercy of God; and, like him, after a short, though

mercy of God; and, like him, after a short, though painful struggle, went home justified.

Among those, who have been the subjects of this work, we presume, that there are persons of almost every rank and condition in life. The young, the middle aged, and the hoary headed, have fled to the cross, pleaded the blood of sprinkling, and obtained mercy. We have taken into the church, since the first of January, about its

hundred and firty white persons; and above hundred and thirty persons of color. We to the most of them profess to have peace was through faith in Christ. A large proposition are settled in life, and many past a large. We trust they will stand fast in the interest that made them for

wherewith Christ has made them free. We have found that our house can no accommodate our congregations; conse we have been induced to take measures to another. In waiting on our friends and cit to take subscriptions for that purpose, we found them generous beyond our most san expectations. We contemplate no diffici accomplishing the work.

Oh! that the banner of the Redeemer unfurled; may it wave and triumph, from the ext to the end of the earth. Alleluia! the God Omnipotent reigneth. Fells Point, Baltimore, April 9, 1812.

FOR THE RECORDER MR. EDITOR,—I send you an account a conversion of an Indian Chief, who belonged tribe of Indians, in the State of New-York, 25 miles east of the North River. - The con of this man took place about the year 1740, in the Mission of one of the Moravian brethren account is taken from Loskeil's history of Missions among the Indians in North Am

Missions among the Indians in North America is as follows:—

The change which took place in the heart conduct of this man, was very striking: for he been distinguished in all parties met for divers as the most outrageous, and had even made to self a cripple by debauchers. Some time at he related the occasion of his conversion in following manner, "Brether I have been the heather, and have growned americant. heathen, and have grown eld more than then; therefore I know how have allegables. a preacher came and began to explain to uthere was a God. We answered—Dost think us so ignorant, as not to know that back to the place from whence thou camen "Then again another preacher came and be to teach us, and to say You must not a nor lie, nor get drunk, &c. We answered fool, dost theu think that we don't knew f Learn first thyself, and then teach the per to whom thou belongest, to leave of these this "For who steals, or lies, or who is more duals than thine own people? And thus we dimension." After some time, brother Christians. Rauch came into my hut, and sat down by "He spoke to me nearly as follows. 'I can earth. He sends to let you know, that he "make you happy, and deliver you from misery in which you lie at present. To end he became a man, gave his life a ranso man, and shed his blood for him, &c. " he had finished his discourse, he lay down " a board, fatigued by the journey, and fell "sound sleep. I then thought: What kind
"man is this? There he lies and sleeps. In
"kill him and throw him out into the wood,
"who would regard it? But this gives him concern. However I could not forget his w "They constantly recurred to my mind. " when I was asleep, I dreamt of that blood, "Christ shed for us. I found this to be somed different from what I had ever heard, and terpreted Christian Henry's words to the Indians. Thus, through the grace of God " awakening took place amongst us. I say to fore, brethren, preach Christ our Saviour, " his sufferings and death, if you would have " words gain entrance amongst the heather."

## WONDERFUL DELIVERANCE.

Captain Andrew Haraden, with the mate seven seamen, sailed from Salem, North-Ame Nov. 29, 1817, in the brig Superb, 144 I bound for Martinico. On the 9th of Decembering then in lat. 37 40, and long, 51, 60, a eight in the morning, the vessel, without sensible cause, went over on her side, keel of the state. the water; the crew, who were chiefy be going to breakfast, got upon the deck (ex one man who was drowned in the forecast Having out away the starboard lanyards mast went just above the deck, and the mast just above the eyes of the rigging, when righted full of water; they then success ting out the boats and a few raw pro They kept near the wreck of the vessel unt lith, when she went down head first. For days their situation was perilous in the extra having many heavy squalls, thunder and ning, &c. and the boat they retained very le Their subsistence for nineteen days was a lows: each man had three gills of brackish ter per day (their cask had taken is some water as they were getting it out of the one ounce of salt beef or pork (undressed, ounce of cheese, and a small handful of pe at night, one ounce of pork or beef, one ound dolphin (for they happily caught two,) and small potatoe. This last was of immense u them, as it served to allay their extreme They had not one mouthful of bread, and

of his soul

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fill to the

a word of p

continually wet. In this awful condition, and expecting hour to go to the bottom, on Sunday Dec. 28, at day-light, they descried a rail a distance of about 6 miles. They exerte their remaining powers to get to het. Ha the wind proved baffling and light, and they got within a mile of the vessel, she ha English colors. It is impossible to der joy they then felt, as they perceived, by nal, that they were seen. At 10 o'clock got along side the brig Cambrian, Capl W Sheriff, of Liverpool, 22 days from Berner, were most kindly received, and ever po assistance and comfort administered to They had also the happiness to find on boat Rev. Mr. Wray, missionary from Berbice, was on his way to England on important bus who, after they had received suitable to ment, read and commented on part of the Psalm, and then offered up with them in giving to God for their wonderful delivered.

Thus were eight persons preserved, for teen days, in the middle of the Western Octo the most inclement season of the year, in a constructed boat, sixteen feet long, six wide, two feet three inches deep, after enduring pressible sufferings. Their hands and fee swollen, the captain's particularly; so the nine days before they were taken up, he not so much as feed himself. They were o to be hauled on board by a rope, and not

The Captain appears to be deeply affect the goodness of God to him and his crew; has just sailed for Salem to meet his family, to reign the to rejoin the congregation of the Rev. Dr. W.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST Proposals are issued by Dodge & Sayre,
New York, for a new periodical work, once in
months, 48 pages 8vo. at 25 cents a number
The first number to appear on the first of it
The object is to discourage War and to pron
Prace—to publish notices concerning charits
and humane institutions, and to disseminate
earliest & most interesting Religious Intelliges

ORDAINED. In New-York city, Rev. PHILLIPS, over the second Associate Reformance of the Pearl-street. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Maschriminger; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Maschriminger; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Maschriminger; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Maschriminger; ordained and installed as Pastor over was ordained and installed as Pastor over first Presbyterian Society of Batavia, N. Y.

Duelling.—A certain Lieut. Bailer was killed in England, in his sixth duel. The pertired for being concerned in his death were skilling, and to be imprisoned the modern skilling.

E RECORDER.

100, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1818. is a season, Deity veiled those glories gan can see and live," in human flesh, of to the natural eye in the clearest ad unwearied beneficence which before simble only to the eye of faith. "He went M good." His goodness had been before from "the mount that burned with in the Shekinah that hovered over the alt as they were moved by the Holy mils effects had been felt from age to ret profusion of blessings bestowed on al world; but the most plain and illustration of it was reserved to Meniah," when clothing himself in serities of our nature, he condeemplify benevolence in all its varidis the most discouraging circumhave not only his precepts for our nample for our guide. We hear we see his actions. We believe Ive feel his bounty ; to that even is compelled to acknowledge, and pay at least the homage of senty of his character. To study and admire, is not enough; to ate, is at once the privilege and whow his worth. The frigid vothat most worthless of our revolted who wraps up all his benevolence milides it in the earth, may wonder metedness of Jesus, and applaud it the man who possesses the "Spirit is man who loves and closely follows girn the approbation of heaven and appiness of "doing good." If he be unties his purse strings also. If ed in works of benevolence, he enmage others, and rejoices as much complished by his fellow laborers, all accomplished by himself. It is in, to see good effected—to see the eled, the wretched relieved, the vi-

RECORD

history o

ed the virtuous preserved, the godthe slumbering disciples awaked, ming heathen rescued from the dis over them. His eyes are fixed thiset that brought down God to wration of the moral world—the inners-the overthrow of the emm; he employs the same means so me within his reach, relying on the is due time He shall come, whose breprove the world of sin, of rightjudgment." He finds his enjoying in proportion to the exertions he than in proportion to his success. the pleasure of reviewing what he perceive that God has smiled and -but it is enough to render him race has enabled him to labor in ard where Jesus labored, and to with the Lord, who in his own

> great a mixture of selfishness in at can be kept alive only by a of success, and which " utterly bconragement-nor is it a praisein that refuses to prosecute a good for labors. Jesus found but little t in the immediate effect of his sections—the very miracles that he most instances to do more than ment the wonderings of idle curiinwearied activity in dispensing ction and temporal blessings gainof but few hearts. But he perhath. He held not his peace. and intermitted. " He shall see Whis soul and be satisfied." Let member this, and never be dis-

net of the

is his labors effectual. There is

is a divine injunction-" in the by sed, and in the evening withbothat." None of the faithful dans shall be in vain. Their mswered. Their tears will be lept as a precious memorial of before God. They shall sooner built of every effort they have

that heaves their bosoms shall word of pious exhortation or ento the ground. "Whatever" " your hand findeth to do, do it tht," and the hour of death, the will bring your reward!

MITHY EXAMPLE. Benevolent Society of Longpresented to their pastor, the orrs, forty dollars, being the Mustry the past year, to consti-Sember of the American Educa-

Ladies, who are diligently appropriate sphere for God and he high satisfaction of learning Four ful fellow laborers in vaningland, are engaged to aid the eir pastors.

-In your paper of April 7, the atreaders is called to a deeply in-I refer to the remarks of X. Is it then a fact that Christians Pray for slaves? In 1810 there a million of slaves in the United number is not at all diminished. be found upon universal enslaves are seldom distinctly er. Is it not desirable, is it not lispensable that a change lely effected in this respect? be done !- Let intelligence relice and character of the slaves cated. This may be done ns, by private letters, by ooks as contain this intel-

a other ways. Christian who has a heart to ended Africans, speak uften ject, and let Ministers and monthly concert as one of prayer should be offered. importance of the subject others may feel it. One prayer the salvation of a slave. ChrisTHE SABBATH.

We observe by the Congressional Journal, that the House of Representatives were so much crowded with business on Saturday last, that several attempts were made to obtain an adjournment to ters before them. It is a little remarkable, that at the end of a session of almost five months, during a great part of which less important business has been accomplished than at any other session of Congress since the formation of the government, there should be such a wonderful hurry as to induce any man to move to violate the Sabbath by the transaction of legislative concerns. There is no apology for the attempt; and we could have wished that it might have been treated in such a manner as to have prevented its being renewed in future. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, much to his credit, opposed the motion, and the House, to their honor, rejected it. It is disgraceful to a Christian country, that their legislators should show such a disregard to the day which, at the creation, was declared by the CREATOR to be holy; and which has been, in pursuance of Divine authority, ever held sacred by all good men .-"REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY," is a command, the obligations of which reach to members of Congress as well as to humbler individuals; nor is there any exception in it in their favor, any more than for the rest of mankind .- N. York Daily Advertiser.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of this society, which was held the 16th inst. in the new BaptistChurch in Mulbery-street, New-York, was more numer-ously attended, than any we have before witnes-Reports were received from twenty-six schools, which furnished much interesting information. The improvement in many of the schools, during the last quarter exceeded the most sanguine expectations. About two thousand men and boys, it appears, are regular in there attendance at school; many of whom have committed to memory large portions of the Holy Scriptures.

The Reports detailed several instances, in which the Sunday Scholars, by their good conduct, have produced a happy influence upon the life and habits of their parents. In some cases, it is stated, Sabbath breakers and even drunkards have abandoned their vicious courses, have become steady attendants at public worship, and have exhibited a very salutary reformation as to their external appearance and deportment. On the whole, the friends of Sunday School instruction, and especially the Superintendants and Teach ers, have much to animate and encourage them in the arduous and honorable labors in which they are engaged .- N. Y. Spectator.

The Church and Society in Brattle-street on Sunday last voted unanimously to invite Mr. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY to settle as Pastor of

The aninversary of the Boys Asylum was held on Tuesday. A sermon was delivered in the Old South Church, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin; and of the musical performance was an impressive Hymn from the children. The collection amounted to 317 dollers.

At a meeting of citizeus held on Thursday, at which Judge Dawes presided, it was agreed to petition the Selectmen to call a meeting of the town, on the subject of providing schools for children between the age of four and seven years.

By a late estimate, there are in the Public Schools at Providence, 934 Scholars, viz. 502 Masters, 432 Misses. An examination of them. afforded great satisfaction, and reflected credit on their Tutors.

To Correspondents .... A "Report" on the subject of Intemperance, has been received from Fox-borough, which we shall cheerfully insert week.

## AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE, April 13-18.

The Bath pott of entry and the Belfast collection district bill :- the bills to regulate the collection of duties :- to provide for the deposit of Wines, &c. ;-to increase the compensation of certain Deputy Postmasters; -to increase the duties on iron, alum, &c. :-to disallow the draws on iron, alum, &c. ;-to back on gunpowder; and increase the duty on certain imported manufactures, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concur-

Duties on Imported Cottons, &c. The House, in committee, considered the bill to continue in force for seven years from the 30th June, 1819, the law which establishes the duty on the importation of foreign merchandize of which the principal material is upol or cotton, &c.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Seybert, Clay, Mason, of Mass. Baldwin, Kinsey, Lowndes and Southard, on the ground that the permanency of the prohibitory duty was necessary to sustain the drooping manufactures of the country it was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Tucker Mercer and Rhea, as burthening the agricultural for the benefit of the manufacturing interests.

Numerous attempts were made to postpone amend, or shorten the term of time of the bill,

all which were rejected by large majorities; and the bill passed to be engrossed—Yeas 106. Nays 34. The General Insulid Pensioner's Bill was discussed. On motion of Mr. Clay, the name of Charles Eurnest, a deaf and dumb orphan boy, whose father was killed at Bladensburg, and w left his infant son destitute, unprotected and forlorn, was placed on the list; and \$250 a year were appropriated to defray the expense of the education of this unfortunate child in the asylum of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut, Mr. Clay, in his motion, made a short and touching appeal to the generous and patriotic feelings of the House, which was carried without opposition.

Military Peace Establishment.

After a debate a motion was adopted, to h struct the Secretary of War to report at an early period of the next session of Congress, whether any, and if any, what reduction may be made in the expenses of the Army Establishment.

[In the debate, on the motion, Messrs. Trimble, of K. Williams, of N. C. and Reed, of Md. were of opinion that a saving of half a million, if not 750,000 dollars, could be annually made in the expenses of the establishment; and that 6000 men were amply sufficient for a peace establishment. Mr. Smith, of Md. was willing a reduction of the expenses should be made, if the efficiency of the army could be preserved, but was ion, that the various fortifications and extensive frontiers rendered a reduction of the army incompatible with the public interest.]

Major General Stark. A bill to grant this veteran of the revolution a pension of sixty dollars per month, for life, to commence on the 4th day of July last, was discommence on the 4th day of July last, was discussed. The bill was warmly advocated by Mesers Butler, Harrison, Livermore, and others, and opposed by no one. It was stated that the General was at the great age of ninety years, in indigent circumstances, and in bad health. The bill passed, and was sent to the Senate.

The bills to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments, was passed, with amendments.
The bill from the Senate concerning Tournage,
&c. was rend a third time, and passed.
A motion to hold a session on the Sabbath was made and withdrawn. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, April 21.—The Coron res of the United States finished its session about 8 o'clock part evening. All the bills have passed whose passage in both Houses has been heretofore noticed, except the bill to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments, which was postponed indefinitely in the Senate, on the disagreement of the two Houses tespacting amendments thereto.

A complete list of the Acts will be published in

our next ; having deferred it, that it may be critically corrected by the rolls deposited in the De-

partment of State.

All the bills relating to the collection of revenue from imports, &c. and duties on imported articles, which have been noticed as having received

their third reading, have become laws.

The session has terminated harmoniously, and the members have separated, with the conscious-ness of having generally devoted themselves to their public duties in an exemplary manner, and entertaining towards each other reciprocal feelings of respect and good will .- Intelligencer.

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE INDIAN WAR.

On the 14th March Generals JACKSON, GAINES and GLASCOCK, with 1800 regulars, militia and Indians, commenced their march from Fort Scott, against the Micka-ukee town; and expected to be joined by M'Intosh, and 800 of his indians.

It is stated in the Augusta Gazette, of the 11th inst. as " received from an authentic source," that the army arrived at Fort Gadsen on the 16th of March, and on the 23d, had nearly completed a formidable Fort of that name. It takes its name from the aid of General Jackson; and is erecting at the Negro Fort that was destroyed by Col Clynch, which is within 60 miles of St. Marks, and in the very heart of the Spanish country. A movement will be made against Mickasuckee on the 26th. It is probable the army will visit Pen sucola before its return, as it is supposed the Indians will flee to that place for protection.

A letter has been received at Newburyport from Mobile, dated March 23, aforming that there had been a draft of the militia of Alabama Territory, for the purpose of defending the frontiers against the Indians, and of manning the forts in place of the regular troops, who were to be marched to the scene of action. The mail from George had been stopped, owing to the danger of assas the savages, who appear detetermined to continue their hostile operations.

#### REPORTED PROJECTS.

It is reported Gens. LALLEMAND and RIGAUD, and many other Frenchmen, have arrived at Galvestown from Philadelphia, with warlike stores and tools for husbandry. 3000 more emigrants were expected. It is conjectured they intend to form a settlement at Tampico, beyond the River Grand. It is said silver ore has been found near the Colorado.

It was rumored at N. Orleans, April 1, that French Exiles in the U.S. had formed a plan for taking possession of the Spanish Province of Tex-as, and perhaps the adjoining country; and that a fund had been subscribed to defray the expense, to which Mr. Girard had given \$50,000, and Joseph Bonaparte, Marshal Grouchy, &c. had contributed largely. It was added they had offered to recognize the authority of Old Spain, on cer-tain conditions. The N. Y. Gazette suspects it is intended to raise a throne for Joseph.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

PORTLAND, APRIL 22.—In the sloop Experi-ment, (arrived at this port,) came passenger William Foster, 2d mate of ship Julia Ann of Boston, who has called on us, and given a sketch of the shocking disaster and loss of that vessel.

He states that the Julia Ann, John Burkett, master, sailed from London about the 16th of Feb. laden with Lead, Iron, Hardware, Blocktin, &c. to the Mon. Wm. Gray, of Boston, having on board 64 passengers, principally English families. Having experienced rough weather, they lost a quar-ter boat, and the ship leaked considerably. On or about the 12th of March, a jar of Vitriol, among a number that were stowed in the long boat o deck burst, and in the exertion to prevent the fire, occasioned by its spread, the Capt. was severely burnt by the Vitriol and confined to his cabin. On the 17th March, between 1 and 2 clock at night being S. E. about 3 days sail of Cape Sables, started a butt forward; the ship was in a sinking condition, and all hands were engaged in freeing her-but not withstanding every effort was made, the water gained upon them; and having seven feet water in the ho ly boat was lowered from the stern, and 8 souls out of 79, escaped—viz: William Foster, Thomas Allen, James Armstrong, John Purvis, John Thompson, Wm. Briton, John Jones, and Wm. Peacock. The ship went down about half past 2 o'clock, and every vestige of her with the pas-

sengers, all disappeared.

About 15 hours afterwards, being almost exhausted, they were picked up by the sch. Con-stellation, Capt. Thompson, from Baltimore for Annapolis, (N. S.) where they arrived in safety.

The names of a few of the American gentlemen passengers lost are stated to be a Doct. M'Intosh. formerly residing at Cambridge; Mr. Purvis, said to belong to Philadelphia—Mr. Ellis, of Baltimore—and a French gentleman connected with Mr. Girard in Philadelphia. [Eastern Argus.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From France and England. The Milo from Liverpool, arrived here, and the Comet, from Havre, at New-London, have brought down British and French dates to the lat-

ter part of March. r part of March.
They furnish much speculation and many domestic occurrences; but little which is interesting on this side of the Atlantic. The progress of Peace, and her usual train, appeared no where to meet the smallest impediment, and no nation seemed to concern itself how others managed their internal affairs.

The British Parliament had had a short recess An act to indemnify the British Ministers, Magistrates, &c. for measures taken during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, had passed the Lords 93 to 37, and the Commons 238 to 65. The debates in the Commons 233 to 65.
The debates in the Commons were very animated—Mr. Tierney taking the lead of the opposition, and Mr. Canning the championship of the Ministerialists. The ascendency and popularity of the Ministers continued decisive, and the opposition much scattered.

On the 29th March, the Odeon, one of the most extensive theatres in Paris, was consumed by fire, with the scenery and other property. Five persons perished in the flames; and a person being detected in stealing some of the articles, precipitated himself from the upper gallery into the fire

The coronation of the King of Portugal and Brazil took place at Rio Janeiro on the 6th Feb. in the presence of all the grandees, and 13,000 troops. The Congress frigate was in port at the time. The Ontario sailed about 1st Nov. for Valparaiso. An Ambassador Extraordinary had arrived at Rio from Trieste, in an Austrian frigate.

PARIS, March 16 .- The Ministers of the Allied Powers have had numerous meetings re-cently. What is permitted to be known is that the main subject in discussion is a proposition of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON for a reduction of the

the Duke of Wellington for a reduction of the Prussian claims on France.

The treatyof 1215 prescribes that at the expiration of threa years, the Allied Powers shall confer together on the expediency of discontinuing the Army of Occupation, or continuing it for two years longer.—The Congress therefore, of the Sovereigns, or Ministers of these powers, must be held before Narember next. The place of meeting will unquestionably be somewhere in Germany; Aix-la-Chapelle is said to be the place fixed on, and that the first meeting will be in September. Until this meeting is held, all reports on the subject of the dislocation of the army, must be considered as mere verbisge.

Warsaw, March 12 .- A proclamation has just been published by the Emperor, to convene the Congress of Poland on the 27th, from which the

following is an extract : " Senators, Members and Deputies

" Misfortune for a long time has weighed heavy on Poland, and disastrous defeats have laid waste your country; but your union with a friendly nation, a union which guarantees your future ex-istence, and which has broke the chain of your bondage; and a Constitution purely national; and with laws beneficent and mild, will finally dissipate the tempest which has so long hung over you. It is to you, and to the wisdom of your counsels, that the Constitution commits this paternal work. In your bosom she confides the strength that is to elevate the State. May your zeal for the public good properly apply that strength. May the love of public good animate you in all your deliberations. May it banish discord from amought you, that mouster as fatal to nations as to Sovereigns. This wish has your happiness for its object—your devotion to your country has in-ferred it and it will no doubt be realized.

"Interpreters of the laws! Constitutional Guar-dians of national liberty! It is by your respect for the Constitution, which is confided to your care, by your zeal for its establishment, that you will make known the importance of the duties which are imposed upon you by this solemn appeal.

"Organs of the public opinion! You who are distinguished by the confidence of your fellow citizens, alive to the true interests of your country, and animated with a desire for its welfare, you will fulfil its expectations.

"We assure you of our imperial good will, and "Moscow, Feb. 5th 1818. ALEXANDER."

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Martin Lloyd to Miss Elizabeth Joy-Mr. Charles Bridge, of the house of Messrs, Bridge & Bender, to Miss Mary Caroline Bancroft -Mr. William Boyd, to Miss Nancy Jones-Capt. Ruel Baker, to Miss Mary Newell—Mr. Jarvis Fenno, of Milton, to Miss Susan B. Christy. In Newton, Mr. Samuel Stone, to Miss Lucinda

second dan. of Dea. Ebenezer White. In Sharon, Mr. Samuel Tolman, to Miss Eliza-beth Tisdale. —In Hingham, Mr. John Hersey, Jr.

to Miss Sarah Gardner. In Gloucester, Mr. Reuben Brooks, Jr. to Miss Mary, daughter of Maj. Francis Norwood .- In Worcester, Mr. Jeremiah Gleason to Miss Clarissa Fay.—in Portland, Mr. Lemuel Rice, to Miss Ca-tharine Noyes.—In Northbridge, Mr. Amory A. Walker, to Miss Mary Whiting.—In Grafton, Mr. Nathan Hancock, to Miss Lucy Wright.—In Pro-vidence, Mr. Shubael F. Arnold, of Smithfield, to Miss Tabitha Philips, of Chatham.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Everett, aged 39-Hannah, only child of Mr. Benjamin Parker, aged 1 year—Mrs. Han-nah, wife of Capt. Stephen Carlton, aged 50.— Mrs. Susannah, wife of Mr. Eben Leland, aged 52, formerly of Roxbury-Mr. Daniel Sigourney, merchant, aged 49-Luther, son of Mr. John Waterman, aged 4 years and 10 months-William Chauncy, youngest child of the late Mr. Perez Cushing, aged 17 months—Caroline Minerva, child of Mr. Robert L. M. Rogerson, aged 1 year.

Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Howe, aged 66. In Quincy, Mr. Joseph Cleverly, aged 80. In Roxbury, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. William Fay, aged 59.—In Salem, Mr. William Webb, 50. In Concord, Lieut. Colonel Caleb Simonds, 37. Drowned in Pembroke, Josiah D. Allen, son of

Drowned in Fembroke, Josiah D. Allen, son of Rev. Morrill Allen, aged 4 years.

In Sudbury, widow Sibbel Howe, aged 56.
In Grafton, Mr. John Whipple, aged 24.
In Berkley, (Bristol Co.) Captain Enoch Tobey aged 39.—In Rindge, (N. H.) Dr. Stephen Jewett, aged 58.—In Townsend, (Vt.) Col. Artemas Taft, aged 72. He was one of the first settlers of that town .- In Bellows Falls, (Vt.) Mr. Henry Whitney, aged 28 .- In Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4 Dr. John S. Bosson, son of Wm. Bosson, Esq. of Roxbury, aged 25.—In Cummington, Elmira, youngest child of Mr. Roswell Hubbard, of this town, aged 2 years .- In Holliston, Mr. Nathan Huldah Maria, and on the 31st, Mercy Norton, twins, aged 2 y. and 6 m. & on the 19th of April, Samuel Curtis, aged 6 months, children of Mr. Nathaniel Cushman.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Jonathan Bird, aged 58.—Mr. Benjamin Lewis, aged 24—Mr. Peter Shurtliff, aged about 20, formerly of Carver, Plymouth county. This young man met a most distressing death. He and two others were at work in a clay pit, when the partition between the water and the pit giving way, the water rushed in, and overflowed their heads nearly four four feet. The two others were not so fast confined, but that by great exertens, they were extricated, and life restored to them, though one of them had his thigh broken. But all exertions to extricate poor Shurtliff were unavailing until nearly an half hour had elapsed; when, after the use all the means recommended by the Humane Society, for nearly an hour, it was found that the vital spark was wholly extinct.

In Berkley, on the 10th of February, WASHING TON HATHAWAY, Esq. terminated the conflict of the Christian soldier, and has, no doubt, entered into the joy of his Lord. The patience and forti-tude with which he has borne all his disappoint. ments and privations, as to this world, an severest pains of body, which frequently attended him through a long protracted disease, have oft astonished those who are ignorant of the power of the gospel. But in his death was witnessed such a triumph of faith as could not fail to con strain the most careless worldling, had he been present, to exclaim, "Olet me die the death of

the righteous! and let my last end be like his!"
At Franklin, Portage co. Ohio, Lyman Farnum, aged 19 years, son of Jesse Farnum, Esq. of Westfield, Mass. He had arrived in this county but a few days previous, and with a spirit of resolution and enterprise above his years, had determined to clear himself a farm, and accordingly commenced his labor on the day above mentioned. The first tree which he cut lodged against another, and in cutting the latter, the first fell and crushed him

the ground.
At Guilford, (N. H.) on the 24th ult. Mr. Jacob Moree. He put a period to his life by first cutting his throat, then striking himself several blows on his head, with an axe, and then plunging his

lead into a stream of water. In the Union Chapel, Chelsea (London) on Sun-In the Union Chapel, Chelsea (London) on Sunday 8th February, Mr. Edward Minton, grocer.
On the merning of that day, the congregation were singing one of Dr. Watts' hymns, "Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove:" the deceased was singing apparently with great pleasure the following lines of the hymn,
"Dear Lord! and shall we ever live.

At this poor dying rate; Our love so faint, so cold to thee, And thine to us so great?"

And at the conclusion, his spectacles fell off, and he fell on the pew floor, and expired. He was previously in good health.

Anecdote.

A poor woman, on being asked the usual question by one of the sub-committee of a Bible Society, "if she had a Bible?" replied, "did you ask me, sir, if I had a Bible?" replied, "did you ask me, sir, if I had a Bible? why, what should I do without my Bible? I bless God I have one: it was the guide of my youth, and now it is the comfort of my old age; it has wounded, and it has healed me; it has condemned, and it has acquitted me: it has convinced me that I am a sinner, and it has revealed to me an all-sufficient Savieus:—precious Bible, what a treasure its

ORATORIO.

THE Handel and Haydn Society, will perform a Sacred Oratorio, This Evening, Tuesday, 28th April, at the Boylston Market Hall—to conmence precisely at 7 o'clock.

The Trustess have engaged the celebrated Mr. Philipps, to sing several Sacred Songs and Recitatives, on the occasion—who will also take a part n the Duetts and Trios.

Tickets, at the usual price, may be had at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, Milk-street-S. H. Parker's Circulating Library, and at the door. The particulars of the Oratorio, in the bills of April 29. performance.

HARDWARE GOODS.

ADAMS & FESSENDEN,

OFFER for sale on liberal terms to purchasers, their importation by the Mile, from Liverpoon

consisting of, Fancy gilt and plated Ball, low priced Maltese, rich London gilt Coat and Vest, M M Coat and Vest, Suspender, pearl Vest and Shirt plans and figured, some of first quality, and every other description of BUTTONS;

Gilt Snaps, Necklaces on cards; Purses, Pocket and Memorandum Books, some of very best quality :

Fancy Snuff Boxes; A few sets ivory Chesmen, with Boards; Mixt, Bundle, Packet Minikin and gilt Lillikin

Pins;
Sewing Needles of every variety;
(IP) Cod Hooks, made of refined steel, from an improved pattern ; An assortment of other Fish Hooks

Plated Squares, Carpenters' Rules, Compasses; Iron and plated Tea and Table Spoons; Nail and other Gimblets;

A general assortment of CUTLERY, such as— Knives and Forks, Scissors, Razors, Pen, pocket and 2-blade Knives, Low price iron handle do. Wilson's shoe and butcher Knives, Files, Plane Irons, Chissels, Gouges, Saws,

Cast steel ribbed Sickles, English Scythes of Waldron's pattern; also those made from an American pattern; Common and cast steel sheep Shears, straight

and bent-cast steel patent do. These, with their stock on hand, comprise a complete assortment for the Country trade ;- and they would solicit those who are desirous of purchasing Goods on advantageous terms, to exan for themselves. April 28.

> PAPER HANGINGS. NEW, ELEGANT AND CHEAP.

OSIAH BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Cornhill, have on hand one of the best assortments of PAPERS and BORDERS, in this town, consisting of American, French, English and India manufacture, which they offer for sale, at very reduced

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AMERICAN-A complete assortment of all qualities and prices. As the business of manufacturing is done under their immediate inspection, they can with confidence recommend their Papers as being equal to any made in this town, and warrant the color to be equal in durability to the French and English. They make their Papers agreeable to the generous old fashion rule of putting in each roll 16 sheets of 3-4 yd. each, which makes them contain about one third more

FRENCH-Just received a fresh assortment. among them are, Monuments of Paris,

LONG

View of River Bosphorus, Cook's Voyages, Picturesque, English Gardens, LANDSCAPES. Italy, and a great many low priced.

Elegant Satin striped Papers, with superb cloth Borders to match-Landscapes and figured do do do-Plain Papers, all qualities and colors do do-Fire board Papers. ENGLISH—Handsome small figures, Satin

ground, with cloth Borders, silk do-Plains, vari ous colors. INDIA—Gold and silver flowered Papers, large

variety, one set in particular, very elegant.

Or Purchasers are invited to call and examine, and they are assured they shall find the prices as low as at any other store in town, whatever. Country traders, &those who buy to sell again, supplied by the case, at the lowest wholesale prices. A. 28.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

FOR JANUARY, 1818. THIS day published, by THOMAS B. WAIT & SONS, No. 9, Franklin Avenue, THE CHRITTAN OBSERVER, from the London Edition, for January, 1818.

CONTENTS.

Religious Communications.—Cursory Remarks on Unitarianism, and the Arguments by which it is usually supported, No. I.—Conciliatory Remarks on the Calvinistic Controversy.—Admission of an adverse Pen in Favor of the Evangelical Clergy.—Family Sermons, No. CIX. On Mat-thew xi. 28, 30; On 2 Kings v. 15, 19. Miscel-lancous,—Remarks on the Peace Society Tracts. -On the Madras Schools in Ireland. Review of New Publications .- Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws.—Sermon on the death of the PrincessCharlotte, by the Bishop of Chester-Rev. T. Scott, T. Chalmers, J. W. Cunningham, C. J. Hoare, R. Hall. Sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte, by the Rev. G. C. Gorban—S. Crow-ther, G. Clayton. Literary and Philosophical In-telligence.—Great Britain—New Works announceed-Northern Voyage of Discovery-Altitude of Hills in Middlesex, &c.-List of New Publications. Religious Intelligence.—Valuable Ethiopic Manuscript—British and Foreign Bible Society—Extracts of Correspondence. View of Public Affairs.

—United States—President's Message—Great Britain—Parliament; Regent's Speech; Address.

Answer to Correspondents.—Deaf and Dumb In-April 28. stitutions.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

In consequence of many persons presuming that Mr. WILLIAMS has discontinued his pencil, he begs this presumption might be eradicated. Mr. WILLIAMS continues Portrait and Miniature Painting, at his house No. 6, School-street, his peculiar style is so well known, it needs no comments. Tickets for WILLIAMS's Anatomical Exhibition, may be had at Cummings & Hilliard, Munroe & Francis, J. Loring's Book-stores, Comhill, at Bittle, Fitche & Co. and at his house. Money also taken at the door, No. 3, Scolley's Buildings, Pemberton's Hill.

Pemberton's Hill. April 28.

500 WATCHES.

BALDWIN & JONES, No. 27, Market-street, and No. 59, Cornhill, have just received from the most approved makers in Londoh and Paris, a very extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Patent Lever, Horizontal, Laping and plain Jewelled WATCHES, with Gold Dials, rich embossed Borders—Stop Second—Repeating and plain Watches—Silver Case Lever, Capt, and Jewelled second and plain Watches.

Also. 500 Silver, Gilt and Metal Case Watches—Capt and plain, Fancy Dials, &c. by whole-sale only, at very low prices.

April 21.

For Sale-Cheap !

A PRINTING PRESS, large chough for a roy-al cheet: suitable for a country paper, or job work. Enquire at the Recarder Office. A. 28.

#### POETRY.

THE NEGRO BOY.

An African Prince, on his arrival in England, being asked what he had given for his watch, answered, " What I never would give again I gave a fine boy."

When avarice enslaves the mind, And selfish views alone bear sway, Man turns a savage to his kind, And blood and rapine mark his way. Alas, for this poor simple toy, I sold a blooming negro boy.

His father's hope, his mother's pride, Tho' black, yet comely to the view; I tore him helpless from their side, And gave him to a ruffian crew; To fiends that Afric's coast annoy, I sold the blooming negro boy. From country, friends, and parents torn,

His tender limbs in chains confined, I saw him o'er the billows borne, And mark'd his agony of mind. But still, to gain this simple toy, I gave away the negro boy. In isles that deck the western wave, I doom'd the hapless youth to dwell, A poor, forlorn, insulted slave, A beast that Christians buy and sell : And in their cruel tasks employ The much enduring negro boy.

His wretched parents long shall mourn, Shall long explore the distant main, In hopes to see the youth return, But all their hopes and sighs are vain. They never shall the sight enjoy Of their lamented negro boy. Beneath a tyrant's harsh command, He wears away his youthful prime, Far distant from his native land. A stranger in a foreign clime. No pleasing thoughts his mind employ, A poor dejected negro boy.

But, HE who walks upon the wind, Whose voice in thunder's heard on high; Who doth the raging tempest bind, Or wings the lightning thro' the sky! In his own time, will sure destroy The oppressors of the negro boy.

#### MISCELLANY.

From the Connecticut Courant.

#### THE WEHHABEES.

These fierce and warlike sectaries sprang up in Arabia about one century ago. Their founder was Abdoulwebab, who was strictly educated in the Mohamedan religion at Medina, but, from whatever motive, he set himself shortly after to reform its abuses. He began his career among the wandering Bedouin Arabs of the Desert, where he proselyted a certain Arabian prince, who made use of the new doctrine as a pretext for conquering and subjugating the neighboring tribes. His successor, Abdelaaziz, followed the same system, carrying his creed of reform in one hand, and his sword in the other; much as the early disciples of Ismalism had propagated their doctrines twelve centuries before. Having rendered himself master of the interior of Arabia, he made military excursions even as far as the vicinity of Bagdad; and, in the year 1801, totally destroyed by fire the town of Imam Hossein, near the capital. The men and male children were all put to the sword, while a Wehhabite Doctor or priest from the top of a tower, excited the massacre, by calling on the soldiers to kill all the infidels who gave companions to God-alluding to the divine honors paid Mohammedans. In 1802, Mecca was taken after a trifing opposition by Saaoud, the son of Abdelaaziz, who rased to the ground all the mosques and chapels consecrated to the Prophet or his family. This young warrior succeeded to the command of the Wehhabees the following year, on the assassination of his father; and, in 1804, made himself master of Medina, which had before resisted his arms. The conquest of Arabia was now nearly completed; and the Sultan Saroud became a formidable neighbor to the surrounding Pachas of Bagdad, Damascus, and Egypt.

The constitution of this new sovereignty was singular in its kind. The town of Draaiya, among the deserts, 890 miles to the east of Medina, formed a sort of capital, or centre, of the governments of the Wehhabees. The various tribes of Arabs, scattered widely in tents and barracks over this vast extent of country, yielded obedience, both civil and military, to the Sultan Saaoud. The tenth of their flocks and fruits was paid in tribute; an order from the Sultan rapidly assembled a multitude of armed men, subsisting themselves at their own expence, totally unorganized as soldiers, but deriving force from their numbers-from their active spirit as sectaries -and from the large plunder they obtained in their military expeditions. Descending frequently from their desert recesses upon the coast of the Red Sea, they arrested the caravans, and levied contributions upon the pilgrims journeying to Mecca and Medina. In the year 1867, when the Wehhabees were in their greatest power, their army was estimated at forty-five thousand men-a large proportion of the number mounted on camels and dromedaries, and with a train of a thousand camels attached to the different chiefs of the army.

With respect to their religious tenets, Abdouisehhab, the founder of the sect, while acknowleging fully the authority of the Koran, professed obedience only to the literal text of this book; rejecting all the additions of the Imans and Doctors of Law and rejecting various superstitions which had gradually crept in, and sullied the supposed purity of the Mohammedan worship. He forbade all devotion to the person of the prophet, and pilgrimage to his tomb at Medina. The story of Mahomet's ascent to Paradise on El Borak, the horse of the angel Gabriel, he wholly denied ; together with a host of other miraculous events, with which history has celebrated the life of the Prophet. The Wehhabees simply sny, ' Mohammed,' instead of . Our Lord Mohammed, according to the usage of other Musselmen. They have equally rejected the indirect worship of certain saints,

els and tombs which had been consecrated to them. The grand doctrine of the sect, and what they regard as the basis of true Islamism, is the unity of God. The characters, 'La illaha illa Allah'-' there is no other God but God,' are embroidered upon the green standard carried before their Sultan. Nevertheless, they adhere to some of the old superstitions; they kiss the stone of the Kaaba, drink of the water of Zemzem, and throw stones against the pillar

said to have been built by the devil at Mina. In 1812, the Pacha of Egypt made an unsuccessful &very disastrous campaign against the Wehhabees: in 1813, he redoubled his exertions, and brought the war to a triumphant termination. The Wehhabees were driven with loss from the coast; Mecca, Medina and Jedda, were all retaken, and restored again to the authority of the Porte and to the worship of those

called the true believers. In the sketch above we have made a short abstract of a considerably copious account of the Welshabees, in the fifty-fourth number of the Edinburgh Review; which closes that article with the remarks here following :- "It does no appear certain, however, that this success is complete, or that its consequences will be permanent. The Wehhabces retired from the coast to their desert recesses, in the interior of Arabia; where their losses may easily be repaired, if the spirit of the sect is maintained in its former vigor. We have very recently heard, from what we believe to be good authority, that they are again becoming more active; and, though the military talents of the Pacha of Egypt may restrain them at the present moment, we shall not be at all surprised, amidst the many revolutions of the East, if they should re-establish their power in Arabia; and concur, with other causes, to overthrow the tottering fabric of Turkish empire in this part of the world."

#### PERUVIAN INDIANS.

Translated from a Porto Rico newspaper for the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Brigadier Don Juan Manuel Mendiburn, Governor of Guayaquil in Peru, reports as follows, under date of the 3d of April:

"The expedition dispatched by order of the Viceroy of Peru, about the beginning of September last year from the city of Cuenca, to ascertain the topographical situation of the LOST CITY of LOGRONO, (supposed to have been sunk by an earthquake) in addition to the information already received, presents the following, which throws considerable light on the manners and dispositions of the inhabitants. From this we learn that the climate is in the highest degree mild and healthy, since those diseases, which, among a civilized people resulting from luxury and excesses, are unknown to them; & there is no instance on record of any having suffered even by such complaints as are incident to savages in a state of nature. The territory which appertained to this city is a beautiful valley, of 4 or 500 leagues in extent, according to the best information, and covered with innumerable groves, of the most lofty trees. Through the centre of this valley run from east to west two beautiful rivers, called the language of the country Bombaisa and Gualaquisa, which have their source in the Cordillera mountains that separate this country from Cuenca-It is also watered by the River Zamora, which is believed to proceed from the province of Loja. This last, as well as the Bombaisa, is navigable for canoes, which the natives manage with wonderful dexterity, and abound, together with the Gualaquisa, in fish, but the explorers had not an opportunity to examine them, as the Indians make no account of fish or flesh, contenting themselves, like most people in a state of nature, with vegetable food. Vegetables grow in profusion, for the ground is rich and fertile beyoud conception, and yields, in the greatest plenty, maize, plaintain, sweet potatoes, gunadillas, zapote, and various roots both palatable and healthy. The natives are peaceable and friendly, and the little diffi-culty they make to being baptised, proves that they have no ideas of any other religion. Their persons are large robust and vigorous, and although unaccustomed to any other clothing but a simple bandage round the body in the form of a towel, which is worn indiscriminately by both sexes, yet they have adopted in a tastef? manner the Spanish costume of dress, which they have begun to admire. This gentleness of disposition leads them to live generally in harmony with each other, without the necessity of chiefs to govern them, or any other laws than those which nature dictates for self defence -Should one of them be attacked, he defends himself, and chastises the assailant; and if another interferes on one side, he is opposed by another on the opposite; and in the event of the quarrel becoming general they choose chiefs for the occasion, who, on the termination of the quarrel, have no further authority. The same steps are pursued in all broils with the neighboring tribes, with whom their motive of quarrel proceeds from a desire to increase the number of their wives, which is only to be effected by force. Their arms are a pike or lance, with a wooden shield, and a helmet surmounted with a plume of Heron's and various colored feathers; these, with a string of beads formed of grains or seeds, and thrown across the shoulders, completed their equipment. They never travel without the pike for their defence against wild beasts which are yery numerous-for the extinction of which they hold general hunts. In these chases they use poisoned arrows, which they blow

from a hollow reed, but make no account

of fire arms, iron or steel. The gentlemen

of the exploring party wishing to throwey-

ery light on the subject, have sent to the Governor of Guayaquil one of the pikes,

Musselman calender, destroying the chap- | fully inlaid. The commandant informs that he is about to open a road from Cuenca to Gualiquisa, which is 3 days journey, and another from thence to Mainas, which takes eight days, including three days navigating the river.

From these discoveries will result great advantages to the newly established Bishoprick, to the civilization of Logrono, and the general trade and well being of the Province of Cuenca.

## WAR SCENES.

In the Journal of Travels in Sweden, Russia, Poland, &c. during the years 1812 and 1813, by the Rev. J. T. James, of Christ Church, Oxford, the author relates the following most affecting incident, which became known to him from his visit to the Foundling Hospital at Moscow.

"We were interested extremely," says Mr. James, in his account of the Foundling Hospital, " by the appearance of two Spanish children among the number, who were, as far as could be ascertained from their account, the offspring of a chaplain from Madrid, accompanying the division of Spanish forces employed in the French service during the invasion of Russia. He, however, died at Moscow, and their mother, who had been delivered of an infant during their stay, fearing to hazard the vengeance of the inhabitants in their return to the city, endeavored with her little family to accompany the retreating French army .-Her strength seems to have been very unequal to the attempt; and when they last saw her, she was lying on the road-side unable to proceed, her body doubtless perfectly exhausted, and her mind, as might be gathered from their description, in a complete state of delirium. The daughter, though only eleven years of age, took charge of her brother as well as her infant sister, whom sae carried on her back for many leagues. This little party followed the troops during all the severity of the weather, without any other provision than the few scraps of horse-flesh or offal which the half-starved soldiers could spare from their meals. After many escapes, they at length reached Crasnoi; but during the action which there took place they were frightened at the appearance of a squadron of Cossacks, and fled to conceal themselves in the forest; here they staid for two days without any food, and were at last accidentally found by a Russian soldier, crawling as well as their little strength would permit them along the snow. Their feet were entirely bare, & being seized by the frost, had become useless; their language was not understood; and had they even been skilled in the Russian tongue, their voices, feeble and inarticulate, could have availed them nothing: their appearance, however, was sufficient to proclaim their situation, and to ensure them commiseration in this country. The Grand Duke Constantine happened to fall in with them after their discovery by the soldier, and ordered them to be well taken care of, finally giving them a place in this asylum. They were of an intelligent countenance, and said to possess some tal-ent; and we must hope, adds Mr. James, the singular story of the first part of their lives will be followed by a more happy career in the land that has adopted them."

# Dr. Samuel Davies, the Pulpit HENRY

of Virginia! This great divine, originally a poor boy of Hanover, but for his extraordinary talents and piety early advanced to a professorship of Princeton Col lege, crossed the Atlantic to solicit means of completing that noble institution. His fame as a mighty man of God had arrived long before him. He was, of course speedily invited up into the pulpit. From a soul once blazing with gospel light and burning with divine love, his style of speaking was so strikingly superior to that of the cold sermon readers of the British metropolis, that the town was presently running after him. There was no getting into the churches where he was to preach. The coaches of the nobility stood in glittering ranks around the long neglected walls Zion ; and even George the Third with his royal consort, borne away by the holy epidemic, became humble hearers of the American orator. Blest with a clear glassy voice, sweet as the notes of Harmonica, and loud as the battle kindling trumpet, he poured forth the pious ardor of his soul with such force that the honest monarch could not repress his emotions, but starting from his seat with rolling eyes and agitated manner, at every burning period he would exclaim, loud enough to be heard all the way over the church, " Fine ! fine ! fine preacher ! faith, a fine preacher ! Why -why-why-Charlotte !- Why Charlotte ! This beats our archbishop ! !" The people all stared at the king. The man of God made a full stop, and fixing his eyes upon him, as would a tender parent upon a giddy child, cried aloud, 'When the lion roars, the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Almighty speaks, let the kings of the earth keep silence.' The monarch shrunk back into his seat, and behaved during the rest of the discourse, with the most respectful attention. The next day he sent for Dr. Davies, and after complimenting him highly for an "honest preacher," ordered him a check on his banker for a hundred guiness for his College.-Virginia Patriot.

# Bible Anecdote.

A person who is in the habit of visiting the sick poor requested one of the Bible committee to call on an aged woman. He went on the Sabbath day and soon found that she was a pious woman, but that she wanted that invaluable treasure, the Holy Scriptures. He then turned to the husband of this woman, whom he found at his work mending shoes, and reproved him for this violation of the Sabbath. The old man, 74 years of age, re-plied in an angry manner, "You have nothing to do with me." Our friend told him that the Divine Being who had afflicted his wife, might heal her and smite him. At our next meeting a Testament was voted gratuitously to this family; on delivering it, our friend found the poor woman better, and the old man under an evident concern for the salvation of his soul—his cry was, "What shall I do to be saved?" The answer was, take this Gospel of our blessed Saviour and read and meditate therein, & may you find the bread of life. On our subsequent calls, we have found the book before them, and heard them praising God for the gift. This old man whose hands six months ago, were frequently raised against his plous wife, now used them in blessing his partner, and increasing her temporal comforts; his tongue no longer blasphemes his Creator; and he is found under the means of grace, walking in the ordinances of God.

## Conscience.

An Indian being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco to smoke; one of them having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The following day the Indian came back, enquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco. Being told that it was given him, he might keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast, "I got a good man and a bad man here—and the good man say it an't mine. I must return it to the content." it an't mine ; I must return it to the owner. The bad man say, why he give it you, and it is your own now—the good man say, that not right: the tobacco is yours, not the money; the bad man say, never mind, you got it, go bty some dram: the good man say, no, no, you must not do so; so I don't know what to do, and I think I go sleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me, and now I bring the money back, I feel good.—Farmer's Cabingt.

District of Mussachusetts, to wit: DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE. E it remembered, That on the eighteenth day D of March, A. D. 1818, and in the forty-sec ond year of the Independence of the United States of America, James Loring, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the

words following, to wit:

"An Index of Subjects, Which are discussed or alluded to in Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned :" and also to an Act entitled, " An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical, and other Prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progreess with the Index above mentioned, is just published and for sale at the Bookstore of James Loring, No. 2, Cornhill, at the very low price of one dollar, or six copies for five dollars .- For sale as above, Hall's Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte of England, price 20 cents. April 21.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from No. 6, Exchange-street, to that central and convenient stand, No. 80, State-street, opposite the centre of the Old State-House, north side, where he has, and will constantly keep a complete variety of Gentlemen's and Youths' Hats, of the most approved fashions and best quality. Also, Umbrellas and Parasols, just received from Philadelphia; a few dozen best London Kid Skins.

N. B. The proprietors of the Boston Hat Manu-Physicians' Prescriptions will receive pur Physicians' Prescriptions will receive pur factory are respectfully informed, that the second chamber is fitted for their convenience. Association be complied with.

H. MESSINGER, Agent. April 21.

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT. On the 1st of March, 1818, was published in London in Quarto,

> Price on Demy, 16s,-Royal, 24s. PART I. OF A NEW TRANSLATION

# THE HOLY BIBLE:

COMPRISING THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS. BY JOHN BELLAMY.

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS."

r may be necessary to inform the Public, that no translation has been made fr original Hebrew since the 128th year of Christ. In the fourth century Jerome made h version from this Greek translation; from which came the Latin Vulgate, and from the La gate all the European translations have been made; thereby perpetuating all the errors of Translators. To this Translation will be added various Notes; in which the Translator, w upwards of twenty years devoted his time to this Work, pledges himself to bring full anth the Original for any variation he has made from the received translation.

The following references are made to some of our most learned Writers, who were deci opinion, that a new translation of the Scriptures was absolutely necessary; not only on account great improvement in our language, but because the translators have erred respecting this

"Were a version of the Bible executed in a manner suitable to the magnitude of the und such a measure would have a direct tendency to establish the faith of thousands." Bp. No. "An accurate translation, proved and supported by sacred criticism, would quash and silen the objections of pert and profane cavillers." Blackwall's Sac. Class. Pref. 1731.—"Nothing more effectually conduce to this end, than the exhibiting the Holy Scriptures themselves advantageous and just light, by an accurate revisal of our vulgar translation." Dr. Louth tion Sermon at Durham, 1758.—" The Version now in use in many places does not exhibit of the text, and mistakes it besides in an infinite number of instances." Durel's Cril. on -"Whoever examines our Version in present use, will find that it is ambiguous and inco in matters of the highest importance." Professor Symonds's Observations on the Expedient ing the Present Version, 1789.—" Great improvements might now be made, because the He Greek languages have been much cultivated and far better understood, since the year 10 Kennicoll's Remarks, &c. 1787, p. 6 .- " It has mistaken the true sense of the Hebrewin places. Do we not know the advantages commonly taken by the enemies of Revelation, of in objections plausibly raised against the Divine Word, upon the basis of an unsound less ey's Prelim. Disc. to Jeremiah, 1789.

The work will probably be comprised in Ten Parts.

#### SOME FEW SELECTED PASSAGES, Shewing the contrast between the Old and New Translation.

OLD TRANSLATION. 2 Kings v. 18. In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master cometh into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon; when I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing.

Amos iii. 6. Shall evil be in the city, and the Lord hath not done it? Isaiah ix. 3. Thou hast multiplied the nation and not increased the joy: they joy before thee

according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.

Prov. xvi. 4. The Lord hath made all things

1 Sam. xvi. 23. And it came to pass when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul. Isaiah vi. 10. Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their

for himself, yea even the wicked for the day of evil.

eyes: lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and convert, and be healed. Gen. iii. 22. And the Lord God said, Behold the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil: and now, lest he put forth his hand, and

take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for Gen. vi. 4. There were giants in the earth is those days. Ib. ver. 6. And it repented the Lord that he

had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at Ib. ver. 14. Make thee an ark of Gopherwood : rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch.

Ch. xxxvii. 3. Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made him a coat of many

Jer. iv. 10. Then said I, Ah Lord God, surely thou hast greatly deceived this people, and Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall have peace; whereas the sword reacheth unto the soul.

Ch. xx. 7. O Lord, thou hast deceived me, and I was deceived : thou art stronger than I, and hast prevailed.

NEW TRANSLATION. In this thing will Jehovah parden vant? When my lord came to the hous mon to worship there, then he leaned on and I myself worshipped in the house of since I myself worshipped in the house mon, will Jehovah, I pray thee, pard vant in this thing?

Shall evil be in the city, and Jehor requited it? Thou hast multiplied the nation, ha

increased the joy? they joy before the to the joy in harvest, and as men rethey divide the spoil. Jehovah hath ordained all to answer

Now it was, when the spirit of God The heart of this people was made his ears heavy, and his eyes were to lest he should see with his eyes, as

his ears, or his heart should under turn, and be healed. Then Jehovah God said, Beheld like one of us; with knowledge of go and therefore, if he will put forth hi

take also of the tree of life; then h The apostates were on the earth in and live for ever.

Yet Jehovah was satisfied that he man on the earth; though he idol

Make for thee an ark of the wood apartments thou shalt make in the thou shalt expiate, within and without mounts.

Now Israel preferred Joseph, before sons; for a successor of the eldetth and he made for him a vesture of su

Then I said, Ah! Lord Jehovah, t lation thou hast desolated this people of the people of th but the sword reacheth to the Thou hast persuaded me, 0.1 was persuaded; thou hast strength hast prevailed.

#### SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES. H. R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT, 6 Copies.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

This Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

A numerous list of Nobility. Gentry, and of

With a numerous list of Nobility, Gentry, and others.

THOMAS B. WAIT & SONS. propose to re-publish the above scription. Each part, on demy quarto, which in London is \$3, 56, shall be printed in paper, and a new & elegant type, at two dollars, to be paid on delivery. To non-subscribe has the author has been permitted to dedicate his translation to the Prince Regent, and the Royal Family, and a numerous list of Nobility and Gentry are among the subscribe no doubt of the high reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the author, and of the correctness and even of the light reputation of the lig

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OSIAH DOW, No. 56, Combill, nearthe State-House, has this day added to his

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Cornhill, an extensive assortment of DRUG MEDICINES, together with a great van other articles usually sold by Druggists, assure Physicians and the public, that it

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ay favor them with their patronage.
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shapes, some deep tops, and handsomely rice.
They we received by the latest arrival Canton, and comprise the best assortment is

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April 21.

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